Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 19, 1826.

[VOL. IX.] [NO. 463.

D AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
the first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
ion. Advertisers are requested to state
of insertions desired, or they will be con-
further orders, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

Sales at Auction,
OF SPLENDID FURNITURE.

Tuesday, May 10, by the subscribers at
Auction Rooms, will be sold the House-
hold Furniture of a Gentleman about
from this state, consisting of almost ev-
necessary in House-Keeping, among
be found an elegant Mantle and Pier
ral Lamps, a beautiful set of Flower
ge eight day Clock, and a Bagatelle
e will be also offered superb Drawing
ture of Rose Wood with Ormolu orna-
d Brass Work richly carved and Gilt,
mson damask silk cushions, a Rose Wood
atch, sweetly toned and made by Geib
k, an elegant English Fowling Piece, on
ion principle, with case and implements
Also, a new Chariottee and Harness, has
leather top, moveable baggage rack, and
for either one or two horses; and a light
Harness. Terms made known on the day
WILLKINGS & CO. *Auctioneers.*
th, 1826.—015t

Notice.

scriber being about to leave this country,
ests all those indebted to him to come for-
out delay, and make payment, and all
ing any demands against him to bring for-
claims for settlement.
D. McFADYEN.
ville, April 12—3t

Cheap Book Store.

JOHN WILKINSON
sale, at his Cheap Book Store, on Mar-
quare, at the Sign of the Bible, a general
of
ellaneous & School Books,
of which he will sell at half price. Also,
ket of BLANK BOOKS, on which a dis-
25 per cent. will be made on the retail
ville, April 10—62 3t

Dancing School.

LATAYE respectfully informs the inha-
of Fayetteville that his School has com-
and will continue, during the Spring, every
Thursday, and Saturday afternoon, for
dies, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
e young Gentlemen. The two first days
voted to lessons, and the third to practis-
$10 per quarter of ten weeks, or thirty
struction.
—62-tf

Notice.

EAS the Subscriber purchased, on Thurs-
the 6th inst. of Josiah Webb, a certain
about eight years old, for which I gave
of seventeen and one half dollars each.
since been informed that said mare is no
was the property of said Webb, this is to
persons not to trade for the same, as I
ened not to pay the amount till his right
all be proven.
WM. SIMONS.
ville, April 8, 1826—62 3t

Notice.

WARD of two and one half cents will be
for the apprehension and delivery to me
ant maid by the name of Mary Jane Bradly,
absconded from my employ; but I will be
e for no other expense. I forwarn all
from harbouring or crediting said maid, as I
no debt contracted by her.
ALEX'R PATTERSON.
mland county, April 8, 1826—2w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March
Term, 1826.
Jackson } Original attachment, Sheriff's re-
vs. } turn, levied 18th February,
Jackson } 1825 on Thos. Jackson's interest
in the following negroes, viz: Sue, Esther,
Bet, Dick, and George. Also all his inter-
est in the Lands formerly the property of
Dicey Melton, dec'd.
Appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that
Defendant Thos. Jackson is an inhabitant of
this state, and that the ordinary process of the
Law cannot be served on him: *Ordered, therefore,*
that publication be made in the Carolina Observer,
for six weeks, that the defendant appear, replevy
and plead to issue on or before the next term of this
Court, which will be held at the court house in Fay-
etteville, on the first Monday in June next, other-
wise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the
cause set for hearing ex parte.
Test JNO. ARMSTRONG, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March
Term, 1825.
Arnold and David Stephenson vs. G. Phelps and Co. of the firm of Phelps & Peck. } Sheriff's return, "levied in the hands of William Nott, and summoned him as garnishee."
Appearing to the satisfaction of this court that
the Defendants Anson G. Phelps and —— Peck
are inhabitants of another state, and that the ordi-
nary process of the law cannot be served on them:
It is therefore, that publication be made in the
Carolina Observer for six weeks, that the defen-
dants appear, replevy, and plead to issue on or be-
fore the next term of this court, which will be held
for the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Mon-
day in June next, otherwise judgment will be taken
pro confesso and the same set for hearing ex parte.
Test, JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

Job Work.

The Editor of the Observer has received some
handsome additions to the Fancy Job Type of
his establishment, and is prepared to execute work
in a manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.
July, 1826.

Blanks for sale.

SCENES AT WASHINGTON.

[However improper may be the publication of articles like the following, the impropriety is of the first publisher only. It has become, in some measure, our duty to publish them, though we regret that the details of such outrageous scenes should ever have come to light.]

From the Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Washington, April 1.

A scene of much interest has been exhibited in the Hall of Representatives these last two days. You know that the resolutions introduced by Mr. McDuffie for an amendment of the Constitution, have been under discussion for these many weeks past. The House has been a good deal weary of this discussion of late; the speeches were very long, some of them very abstract and metaphysical, and all that enlivened them was the occasional allusions to the late Presidential election, and the state of party politics. Yesterday Mr. McDuffie made his general reply; much expectation was excited, and every body looked to this speech as his great effort. He was himself much excited, and vehement as his manner always is, (and it is so to a fault) on this occasion it was more so than usual. Little argument, at least little new ground was advanced; but the language was empassioned, the allusions personal, and toward the close, an assault was made on the administration of the most violent kind. A supposed picture was presented, in which the characters of the President and his Secretary of State were drawn in a manner that could not be mistaken, and their coalition painted in the blackest colours. But he did not stop here. After finishing these pictures, he said he was a poor painter, and lest the figures he had drawn might be mistaken, he would put the names under them. He then began a direct personal attack on both, especially on Mr. Clay—whose conduct, he said, was prompted by "ambition, corrupting ambition." He spoke of his influence over his friends—and said, in terms, that he had "made the President." This was followed by an avowed intention never to cease, if it were till death, his efforts to take the Presidential election from the House of Representatives, for which purpose, if his motion in the House should fail, he would go to the body of the people and call a convention.

When he closed, Mr. Everett, on whose consistency he had made an attack, which he supported by quotations from the North American Review, made a few observations explanatory of his meaning in the article alluded to; and then Mr. Trimble, of Ken. intreated that the debate should not be closed till he had an opportunity to reply—he pleaded his seven years service, and his forbearance as to speech making—the appeal was successful; and though an earnest desire was felt to close the debate, and many gentlemen had entered the house with a stern determination to set it out till midnight or morning, they yielded and the committee rose. No very high expectations were entertained about the speech; but he disappointed every body, and came out with by far the best speech I ever heard him deliver. It was not a labored answer to every part of Mr. McDuffie's, but was directed mainly to the defence of Mr. Clay and his friends. After parrying the charge of political corruption, he turned the tables and attacked Mr. McDuffie as a calumniator, who had advanced the blackest charges on mere suspicion. He said there were different kinds of perjury. A man who swore to what he knew was false, was guilty of it in one form; but a man who swore that a certain matter was true, without knowing whether it was true or false, was no less a "perjured felon" than the other. Adverting to the appeals which had been made or the other side to a future world and a coming judgment, he joined in that appeal, and in the course of his remarks, said that the calumniator he had described would be "delivered over to Heaven's hangman, to scourge the rascal naked round the horizon of heaven's circumference;"—with some other expressions equally extravagant and exceptionable. Mr. Trimble was followed by Mr. Vance, of Ohio. This gentleman is one of the instances (on which I love to think) of the state of society and of feeling in this free republican country; where no previous rank is requisite to advancement, but where native talent, if allied to virtue alone, has a "connection" a "family interest," sufficient to entitle it to look up to public honor. Alluding in his speech to the present Constitution, he said he had reason if any man could have, to prize the existing institutions of the country, for they had enabled him to rise to his present situation from what, as to poverty, might be denominated the very lowest grade of society. He then adverted with much feeling, and the tears flowed over his cheeks, to "his only patrimony at twenty-two years, a widowed mother and six orphan children." He considered himself attacked by Mr. McDuffie, and dragged into the debate to wipe off the calumny from the name of his children. He then went into a recrimination of the charge of inconsistency, political bargaining, &c. He had begun under great excitement, and in too high a pitch of voice, and spoke with so much vehemence as to break himself down in about twenty minutes.

Mr. McDuffie, during the delivery of these speeches, had occupied a seat little in advance of the speaker's—where he sat pale and restless, the features of his countenance like the face of the sky when it bodes a whirlwind. He rose to reply, but stood more than a minute silent, his eye alone, (and he has a terrible one) uttering the conflict within him. During that moment the hall and the gallery were as still as the grave. At length he said—"I rise Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of endeavoring to obviate misunderstanding as to the precise and specific meaning of language of debate used here in its application to gentlemen of this House—and first I turn to the gentleman from Kentucky. After stating, in a manner calculated to induce the majority of any intelligent body to apply his remarks to me, that the man who swears (here he quoted with accuracy the expressions of Mr. Trimble)—Now, sir, I wish the gentleman to say explicitly whether he did *not* intend to apply these terms to me." And then he took his seat. Mr. Trimble now rose, and his countenance exhibited a state of excitement scarcely less than that of McDuffie. He waited much longer after he rose, before he began to speak, and the interest excited increased in intensity. Many members left their seats in the more distant parts of the hall, and came near to the speakers;—the sofas were mostly occupied by members of the senate, (that House not being in session to day.) At length, with the look of one who, by a powerful effort, had wrestled down his feelings, Mr. Trimble said in reply; "When I commenced the debate, I thought I put myself and the gentleman from S. C. on a perfect footing of equality—I said we were both 'lookers on in Venice.' I assumed to myself neither any purity, nor any privilege here, which I did not allow to him. The gentleman made in this house yesterday, one of the most extraordinary speeches, which I believe was ever heard in any deliberative body—and I have first to ask him whether he meant, in the remark he then made, any personality to me? In what I said I meant to deal out measure for measure; before God I meant no less; and may heaven's lightning blast me if I meant any more. I told him we were both lookers on. I meant to make no charge of corruption unless he did; but if he did, I did. I shall give no explanation to the gentleman from S. C. until that gentleman gives an explanation to me. I thought I treated the thing fairly—I treated him precisely as he meant to be understood as treating us—I did not involve him further. If he says he meant no personality, I meant none; if he did, I did; but, in doing so, as in the whole course of my remarks, I put myself entirely on the defensive. I felt, I now feel, no malice towards him, or toward any man; but, whatever may follow this, I do not mean that either myself or my friends shall have imputations cast upon us. The gentleman's answer is with himself—when he answers, I do."

Mr. McDuffie replied: "Every gentleman here knows what was my language yesterday, as to Mr. Clay and his friends—I ask the gentleman from Kentucky whether he heard it?"—"I did not, (said Mr. T.) hear the whole of it—I heard a part—but I was told by a friend that it contained a qualification of a very offensive kind." Mr. McDuffie now said "It is useless to press for any explanation—perhaps it had been better I had not asked it—but (raising his voice, and flashing from every feature) I wish now the gentleman to understand that I perfectly understand the game that is going on—and perfectly understand the skulking manager who moves the wires. The honorable gentleman from Ohio, told the House that he came from the lowest order of society: (here Mr. Vance said he had qualified his declaration as referring to *poverty*)—Sir, he need not have told us *that*—he has not disappointed his destiny. But, when the secretary of state wishes to avoid responsibility, and puts forth only *tools* and *understrappers*, I have only to say, that if he wishes me to move in this business, he must send me *gentlemen*, and I never will recognize as such, every one who happens to hold a seat here." Attempts were now made to have the Committee rise, but they failed, and the debate was continued by Mr. Moore and Mr. Henry, of Kentucky, who are friends of Gen. Jackson, and who spoke in vindication of him from some charges alluded to by Mr. Trimble.

Much speculation is on foot as to the consequences of this scene; and the questions, who ought to challenge? Ought McDuffie, because he first demanded an explanation? Ought Trimble, because McDuffie's attack was first made? Ought Vance because McDuffie called him no gentleman? Ought both because they were called tools and understrappers? Ought Mr. Clay, because Mr. McDuffie virtually said he would not fight his underlings, but would fight him? Did Mr. McDuffie turn tail? Will he fight if challenged?—are in every body's mouth. Would it not be better to inquire, what says the Decalogue?

Washington, April 10.

The following statement of a transaction which, on Saturday last and since, has excited considerable sensation in this city, has been authorized by the friends of the parties, and may of course be implicitly relied upon. We have only to add to it, that the difference, thus adjusted, is supposed to have arisen out of considerations merely political:

"On Saturday, the 8th April, at half past four o'clock, a meeting took place between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph, upon a call of the former, in consequence of certain expressions used by the latter in a recent debate in the Senate, which Mr. Clay considered offensive, and applied *personally* to him.

Mr. Randolph was attended by Col. Tattnall, of Georgia, and Major Hamilton, of South Carolina. Mr. Clay by Gen. Jesup, of the army, and Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana.

The parties met on the ground—exchanged salutations, and took their stations.

The pistol of Mr. Randolph, which was suspended by his side, went off. It was perceived to be an accident, and so pronounced by Mr. Clay; immediately, however, upon the report of the pistol, Mr. Randolph turned to Col. Tattnall and said "I told you so." Col. Tatnall, then turning to Gen. Jesup, observed, "Sir, the fault is mine; Mr. Randolph protested against the use of the hair triggers; it was at my express instance the hair trigger was sprung." Another pistol was immediately handed to Mr. Randolph—the parties resumed their stations, and exchanged shots without effect.

Immediately after the report of the pistols, while Col. Tattnall and Gen. Jesup were re-loading, Col. Benton, of Missouri, rode up, and united with Mr. Johnson and Maj. Hamilton in an effort to stop the affair, which proved ineffectual. The parties again took their stations, and the word being given, Mr. Clay raised his pistol and fired, and the ball passed through Mr. Randolph's clothes. Mr. Randolph reserved his fire—holding his pistol perpendicularly up—said, "I do not fire at you, Mr. Clay;" and discharged his pistol in the air. He added, "It was not my intention to have fired at you at all; the unfortunate circumstance of my pistol going off accidentally, changed my determination." At this instant Col. Benton came up, and said, "Yes, Mr. Randolph told me so expressly, eight days ago." The parties simultaneously approached towards each other, both with extended hands—Mr. Randolph remarking, "Sir, I give you my hand"—which was cordially received by Mr. Clay; and the affair thus honorably and happily closed.

The friends of the parties, without consulting their respective principals, in the hope of terminating the difference in a manner alike honorable to both, were induced to delay the period of meeting for a few days."

The following article is taken from the London Courier of March 7th. We could hardly be persuaded as we read it, that there was not a mistake in the name, and that it should have been Randolph instead of Hume. At all events it hits our Senate as well as it did the House of Commons.
N. Y. Daily Adv.

Mr. Hume was in his glory last night; for, with two or three trifling exceptions, he had all the business of the house himself. Nothing came amiss to him. He talked upon all subjects; and what is really extraordinary, he talked upon all alike. No person could discover the slightest difference in the way in which he treated the most opposite topics. In every case there was the same cautious accuracy with respect to facts—the same unerring force of reasoning—the same felicity of language—the same luminous arrangement of his matter. The hon. member's oratory resembles, in some degree, what is called a thorough wet day in November—all drizzle, drizzle, drizzle, without one smart shower, or one puff of wind from "morn to dewy eve."—This peculiarity may be explained, perhaps, by another, appertaining to the structure of his mind, which we have heard compared to a filtering machine; all that it receives incessantly oozing out, without the slightest perceptible difference in either the quality or quantity of the deposit. Mr. Hume, indeed, was almost as much "at home" last night, as Mr. Matthews is, in his entertainments, and played nearly as many characters. For example—

1. Mr. Hume spoke upon the Scotch currency question.
2. Upon the assessed taxes, and all matters connected therewith.
3. Upon Mr. Gourlay's insanity.
4. Upon bank notes and gold.
5. Upon cheap corn and good bread.
6. Upon the royal military college.
7. Upon the diplomatic education of ambassadors.
8. Upon teaching ambassadors French and dancing.
9. Upon garrison forts; and more especially upon forts William and Augustus.
10. Upon the union with Scotland—the Duke of Wellington—the Canadas—the West India Islands—Gibraltar, and the Cape of Good Hope, all in a lump.
11. Upon Sir Peregrine Pickle, and the privy purse.
12. Upon the half pay list.
13. Upon Chelsea pensioners and Kilmainham hospital.
14. Upon a vote of 707,000*l.* for general officers, which slipped through his fingers, and was agreed to without his knowing any thing about it.
15. Upon the out-pensioners of Chelsea college.
16. Upon the royal military asylum.
17. Upon the widow's pensions.
18. Upon the ordnance estimates, in detail; say, twelve different subjects at least. The next and last item therefore must be numbered.
31. Upon the survey of the whole kingdom.

FOREIGN ITEMS,
From late English papers.

Great Britain.—The state of the manufacturing districts in England must be very distressing. The greatest part of the laboring classes are in a state of starvation, and unless there be a speedy change it is apprehended there will be considerable riot and confusion in many places. In Lancashire and Yorkshire it appears to be the worst. One family of thirteen persons, were said to have lived three days upon the *peelings of potatoes.* Consultation had been held by the ministers, in reference to affording some relief, and the result was not known.

The accounts from every part of the country (says the Times) represent the commercial distress as still worse than in London. Deputations are on their way from Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow, who are instructed to apprise Government that they must either grant pecuniary relief, or furnish a larger military force, for the protection of life and property.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st of March, Mr. Hume moved for an account of the expense which England had been annually put to for the support of her establishments in Canada, since the year 1816. If he was not misinformed the Canadians would be very well disposed to relieve the mother country from the burden of protecting them altogether; and, for his own part, he should be well satisfied to see them recognized as an independent state. Mr. Hume also moved for sundry returns connected with the state of the colony at Sierra Leone, which was so great a drain upon the blood and treasure of England.

Sir Walter Scott had been gazetted as a bankrupt, but it was afterwards contradicted. He had become involved in a great degree with some Scotch houses which had stopped, but the Duke of Buccleugh and other Scotch noblemen had come forward and effected an arrangement.

We have received a letter by the Columbia, arrived at New York, from a friend in London, from which we make the following extracts:—

"The distress of the labouring classes is shocking, and the merchants's names, instead of being mentioned on Lloyd's *List*, are only seen upon *that* of Bankrupts. Such general poverty has never before been experienced in this country. I commiserate the lower classes and despise the paltry arrogance of the exalted knaves: it strikes me a revolution in England is inevitable; the excessive disparity in the lots of men cannot last. We have now several thousands (the Spital Fields Weavers) starving, and the subscriptions raised are too little to hold life and soul together."—*Balt. Chron.*

The following fact relative to rail roads is valuable—Goods from Liverpool to London, by wagon, are charged 12*d.* per ton, and delivered on the 6th day. By the canal, 4*l.* per ton, delivered on the 8th, 12th, and 16th day. By the van, 16*l.* per ton, and delivered on the third day; and of so much importance is despatch in many commercial transactions, that the vans are often laden almost to breaking down. By the rail-road, 192 miles, calculated at the Stockton and Darlington price of 2*d.* per mile, a ton would only be 1*l.* 12*s.* with certain delivery on the second day. The superiority of the railway communication is threfore clearly demonstrated; for it combines all the requisites—safety, expedition, and cheapness.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

Humanity to Bees.—A shoemaker, who resides in the east of Sussex, has, for three following seasons, it is credibly asserted, taken the honey from his bees, without destroying them, by the following simple means: The hive that contains both bees and honey he places bottom upwards, on a form, with a round hole cut in it of sufficient dimensions to receive the crown of the hive, and to keep it in an erect position in its inverted state. Over this hive he places another, well smeared with strong beer and honey mixed together, and filled about half full with sweet flowers, sweet and aromatic shrubs, herbs, &c.—then placing it, rim to rim, over the inverted hive, the bees ascend into it and become so tipsy by feasting on the honey and beer, that they sleep the whole of the next day in their new habitation, consequently, may be removed to any place that might be thought proper, leaving their property behind them, but saving their lives.

Flea Power.—Mouffet relates that an ingenious English mechanic, named Mark, made a golden chain of the length of a finger, with a lock and key, which was dragged by a flea:—he had heard of another that was harnessed to a golden chariot, which drew it with the greatest ease. Another English workman made an ivory coach with six horses, a coachman on the seat, with a dog between his legs, a postilion, four persons in the coach, and four lacquies behind—which also was dragged by a single flea. At such a spectacle, one would hardly know which most to admire, the strength and agility of the insect, or the patience of the workman. Latroile mentions a flea of a modern size dragging a silver cannon on whells, that was twenty-four times its own weight, which being charged with powder, was fired without the flea appearing alarmed.—*Spences' Entomology.*

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Boston, April 9.

By the Jasper we have received London papers to the 11th and Liverpool to the 13th March—a few extracts follow.

The Jewish house of Loco, at Bromburg, has failed for two millions of dollars; its failure is ascribed to over speculation in wool, grain and other produce.

Among the numerous appropriations in the House of Commons is the sum of £3000 for the Vaccine Institution and £6000 for the relief of American loyalists. (Tories.)

Considerable debate arose on a motion by Mr. Hume, in the British Commons, to abolish the practice of flogging soldiers.—The last member who spoke to the question was Gen. Townsend, who said, "he had been 30 years in the practice of regimental duty, and he thought corporal punishment necessary to preserve discipline." A sentiment equally degrading to the author as to the character of the British soldier. A division took place on the motion, when there appeared in the affirmative 47 and in the negative 99.

London, March 11.

The French papers are filled with debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the indemnity to be given to the colonists of St. Domingo.

They contain accounts extracted from the Austrian Observer, which seem to confirm the favorable intelligence before received from Greece. Missolonghi has been provisioned by the Greek fleet. Another naval victory is mentioned, in which Miaulis and Canaris succeeded in setting fire to 15 Turkish vessels; among them were three of their largest ships. Mr. Stratford Canning had several interviews at Hydra with Mavrocordato. Immediately after the departure of the English Ambassador, a flotilla put to sea with 2000 troops on board, destined for Negropont, where a general insurrection has broken out against the Turks. Another division of 100 men has sailed for Athens, to reinforce the corps of Col. Fabvier.

New York, April 12.

Ship Jasper has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, bringing advices to March 13, but no news of particular interest. The Cotton market was rather better, the sales of the preceding week had been nearly 15,000 bags, and the import about 8000. The price had advanced a fraction, say 1-8 a ¼d. per pound.

The William Thompson, packet ship, from Liverpool, brings us our London files to the 15th ult. The chief item of interest is the budget for the year, presented to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 13th. As this annual statement had been once or twice postponed during the late period of great money agitation, it was conjectured that disastrous results were to be developed by it, which, at the height of the panic, it was thought prudent to withhold. These conjectures have proved groundless, for without knowing what the reason was, though probably only considerations of detail, which induced the delay, it is now clear, that the general state of the British finances is, and promises to be, secure and prosperous.

The Messrs. Wakeford, bankers, of Andover, have suspended payment. Messrs. Jos. Wilday & Co., bankers, Atherstone, have also stopped.

The extensive manufacturer, Mr. G. T. Lister, of Shipley fields, had failed.

J. C. Blackenhagan, of London, has failed.

The bank of Mr. Leslie, at Cork, had stopped payment, and Pike's bank had temporarily suspended in consequence of the sudden death of Mr. Pike.

Twenty houses of the first rank had failed at Berlin.

Mr. Pinkerton, the distinguished writer on geography, lately died at Paris, aged 67.

Persat, the impudent individual, who proclaimed himself as Charles X. the son of Louis XVI., at Havana, and afterwards in the United States, and who was arrested, some time since for treason, in France, has recently been made the subject of a commission of lunacy, before the court of assizes at Rouen.

Liverpool Market, March 11.

"We have experienced an improved demand for Cotton the past week from the trade, and speculators have been purchasers at the prices of the previous week. The sales of the week amounted to 15,500 bags, including 8,500 Uplands, at 5½ to 7¾, average 7 1-8d.; 1,510 Orleans, 7¼ to 10, average, 8 5-16; 650 Alabamas, and 50 Sea Islands. The import, 9,254 bags. The sales of to-day are estimated at 1500 bags, at full prices of yesterday, and about a quarter was taken by speculators.

March 16.

Since writing the preceding, we have had a steady demand for Cotton, the sales of which the last few days are estimated at 7000 bags of all sorts, at about previous prices There is a fair inquiry this morning, but the extent of business for some days past without any advance, has caused some Cotton to be offered and some speculators who purchased New Uplands two or three weeks since, have been induced to realize an advance of ½ to ¾ per lb., and in consequence, purchasers wish to buy on better terms.

Washington, April 12.

The information contained in the following article, received by the last mail, appears to us to bear with particular force on several of the points which present themselves in the discussion of the Panama question, but particularly on the question how far ambition, and a spirit of aggrandizement or arrogation, has entered into the motives of the Government of Colombia, in proposing the conference at Panama. For ourselves, we feel gratified at the views which it appears that Government has taken of its duty in reference to the war between Brazil and the United States of La Plata. It is such as we should desire our Government to take, not of that war particularly, but of every war whatever between foreign powers, whether on this or the other side of the Atlantic. We would have our country always stand aloof from wars between other powers, unless where it may be in her power to act efficiently as a mediator between them.

In the Bogota Constitutional of the 23d February, is a series of editorial observations in favor of a strict neutrality on the part of the Colombian Republic, in the present contest between the Governments of Brazil and Buenos Ayres. The editor states, that the occupation of the upper provinces of Peru by the troops of the Emperor of Brazil, was done without its authority, and for which the officer commanding in that expedition received a public reprimand—that although the Emperor's occupation of Montevideo is unjust, it makes no difference to the Colombian republic, whether that country be in the hands of the republic of Buenos Ayres, or in those of his Imperial Majesty. It seems that the Emperor himself has issued a proclamation, in which he has declared his determination to punish all attempts made by his subjects to excite a revolution in the republic of Upper Peru. The editor of the Constitutional then pointedly and strongly expresses an opinion, that Colombia should decline all interference in the controversy between the Emperor of Brazil and the republic of Buenos Ayres—First, because the republic does not possess the pecuniary means. Secondly, there are well grounded apprehensions that this interference might provoke the jealousy, and perhaps hostility of England and other European powers. Thirdly, that States are governed by the political maxim, that the positive injury or good which will accrue to the country, should be the rule of action for a statesman to adopt in all his measures, and that the policy of the Colombian statesmen should be guided exclusively by the prosperity of Colombia.—Fourthly: It is denied to be the wish of Bolivar that the Colombian government should be a party in the war between the Emperor of Brazil and the republic of Buenos Ayres.—*Balt. American.*

New York, April 10.

By the Niagara and Amelia, which left New Orleans on the morning of the 19th ult. we have received papers of that city to the 18th.

On the 17th, a bill was introduced in the Legislature of Louisiana, entitled An Act giving to Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, a striking proof of the consideration and gratitude inspired by the important services rendered by him to his country. This bill proposes to allow a pension to Mr. Jefferson, and to his heirs forever, in a direct descending line.

The Duke of Saxe Weimar had proceeded for Cincinnati.

The Mississippi had risen rapidly within the last few days, and brought down a great quantity of produce, and an ample supply of provisions. The flood was so high, that not an island could be seen between the mouth of the Ohio and that of White river.

Charleston, April 15.

A most extraordinary defeat of the mandates of Justice was yesterday witnessed in this city. The Negro Michel, convicted of Arson on the 27th February last, and sentenced to be hung on yesterday, between the hours of 10 and 2, was accordingly conveyed to the gallows erected for that purpose, at the usual place. But here an unexpected difficulty arose—there was no one to perform the office of executioner! The Sheriff of Charleston District, who could not certainly be considered as the officer on such an occasion, of a Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, refused, under legal advice, to act in the matter—and the Head Constable, to whom this duty had been assigned by the Court that condemned the criminal, refused to perform it. Whereupon, at 2 o'clock, the prisoner was brought back to the city, and is at present confined in the jail.

We know not what further proceedings are to take place. The life of the culprit is of course safe—but some remedy should be devised, if none exists, against the recurrence of such a mockery of justice.

Chas. Cou.

In a Justices' Court held at Newport, R. I. it has been decided that subscribers to a "new and splendid Biographical Dictionary, containing the lives and characters of 10,000 persons of all countries, and a sketch of living characters," published at Hartford, Conn. were not bound to pay for the work, inasmuch as it did not answer the description set forth in the prospectus—many of the notices merely stating the dates of the birth and death of distinguished persons, with no reference to their character or the incidents of their lives.

Literary.—We learn from the New York Post, that a highly interesting work is in the press at Madrid; the voyage of Christopher Columbus, compiled chiefly from his own papers, which have been discovered within a few years, and composed in part of extracts from his journal. This work has been prepared for publication by the famous Bishop Las Casas. A translation from the Spanish into English is making by Washington Irving who is at present at Madrid. It will probably be published in this country early in the ensuing summer.

It gives us pleasure to announce that our highly respected countryman, Samuel Williams, Esq. of Finsbury Square, London, resumes his business in connection with Mr. Timothy Wiggins, whose talents, integrity and experience, have assured to him general confidence, as well as a large fortune.—*N. Y. Amer.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, April 10.

Mr. Israel Pickens, a Senator from the State of Alabama, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The Senate spent several hours on the bill to amend the Judicial System.

Tuesday, April 11.

Mr. Dickerson introduced a bill for the relief of Thomas Cooper, of S. C., who was convicted and paid a fine under the alien and sedition law.

The day was spent in debating the Judiciary Bill.

Wednesday, April 12.

Mr. Randolph gave notice that he would to-morrow move, and support with reasons for the measure, "the restoration to this body of its ancient and accustomed privileges," of appointing its committees and revising the journal of its proceedings.

The Judiciary bil again came up for discussion. Before any decision, the Senate passed to the consideration of Executive business, and soon after adjourned.

Thursday, April 13.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the committee appointed to report what business is necessary to be acted on this session, and when Congress may adjourn, was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Agreeably to notice given, Mr. Randolph rose, and moved to rescind the two rules of the Senate which place the power of appointing committees, and the supervision of the Journal, with the presiding officer of the Senate; and supported the motion in a speech of an hour and a half. The motion lies on the table one day.

The remainder of the day was spent in debate on the Judiciary bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 10.

The House went into committee of the whole on the subject of the Panama mission.

Mr. Hamilton of S. C., concluded the speech which he commenced on Thursday last, in opposition to the report of the committee, and in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. McLane. The committee then rose, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, of Pa. and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, April 11.

A resolution offered by Mr. Thompson, of Geo. requesting the President to inform the House whether any other power than the U. States has been invited to the Congress of Panama; and if so, whether any power so invited has accepted the invitation, was taken up and agreed to.

The House, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the mission to Panama.

Mr. Buchanan of Pa. delivered his sentiments in favor of the amendment of Mr. McLane. He was followed by Mr. Wurts, of Pa. who opposed the amendment, and supported the original resolution. The committee then rose, on moton of Mr. Livingston, of Lou.

Wednesday, April 12.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Board of Internal Improvement, relative to the examination of an eastern, a middle, and a western route for a road between the city of Washington and New Orleans; which was referred to the committee on Roads and Canals.

[This report is characterized by the ability which usually distinguishes the veteran at the head of the Board, (Gen. Bernard,) and we are able, at present, only, for the want of time, to give our readers the following extracts from that most interesting document:]

Extract from the Report.

"In order to facilitate the comparison between these three routes, we shall present, under the form of a table, the general results that the reconnoissance affords with respect to them. As to the Middle Route, we adopt in this table its upper section, without prejudicing by anticipation any thing against its lower section. We adopt, also, with the same restriction, the Western Route, passing through Rockfish Gap.

EASTERN ROUTE.

Extent throughout which materials can generally be procured, approximatively—240 miles.

Extent throughout which there will be a scarcity of materials, approximatively—896 miles.

Quality of soils traversed by the route. General growth of timber—Rich in the bottoms of the valleys, but sandy in the intermediate parts. The predominating growth is pine.

Total length of bridges—6 miles, 626 yards.

Total length of Causeway—35 miles, 586 yards.

Graduation—735½ miles of 2 deg.; 292¾ of 3 deg.; and 140¾ of 4 deg.

Population—Whites 202,430; Colored 210,284—Total 412,714.

Probable distance—1136 miles, of which 5-8 at 2 deg. and under, 3-8 at 3 deg. and above 2 deg.

MIDDLE ROUTE.

Extent throughout which materials can generally be procured, approximatively—752 miles.

Extent throughout which there will be a scarcity of materials, approximatively—354 miles.

Quality of soils traversed by the route. General growth of timber—From Washington to the Chatahouchie river, rich in the valleys, clayey in the intermediate parts. The growth is oak. From the Chatahouchie to New Orleans, rich in the valleys, but sandy in the intermediate parts. The growth is principally pine.

Total length of bridges—5 miles, 1473 yards.

Total length of causeway—39 miles, 356 yards.

Graduation—714 miles of 2 deg.; 324 of 3 deg.; and 166 of 4 deg.

Population—Whites 262,435; Coloured 164,632—Total 426,967.

Distance from Washington to New Orleans, from the summary of reconnoisance 1204 miles.

Probable distance—1106 miles, of which 5-8 at 2 deg. and under, 3-8 at 2 deg. and above 2 deg.

WESTERN ROUTE.

Extent throughout which materials can generally be procured, approximatively—782 miles.

Extent throughout which there will be a scarcity of materials, approximatively—358 miles.

Quality of soils traversed by the route. General growth of timber. From Washington to the Cahawba, rich in the valleys, clayey and good quality in the intermediate parts. The oak and hickory predominate from Cahawba to New Orleans, the valleys and prairies productive: the parts intermediary unproductive. Pine and oak general growth.

Total length of bridges—3 miles, 953 yards.

Total length of Causeway—24 miles, 1211 yards.

Graduation—662 miles of 2 deg.; 339 of 3 deg.; 146½ of 4 deg.

Population—Whites 204,295; Coloured 107,899—Total 312,194.

Distance from Washington to New Orleans, from the summary of reconnoissance—1,147½ miles.

Probable Distance—1,140 miles, of which 5-8 at 2 deg. and under, and 3-8 at 3 deg. and above 2 deg.

From this table, we draw the following conclusions with regard to the comparative merit of the three routes under consideration:

Materials.—The middle route and the Western route are about equally provided with materials. In this respect they have the advantage over the Eastern route.

Soil.—The soil along the Western route is generally better than that along the middle route. On the eastern route it is inferior to that of the other two.

Bridges.—The Western route will require less bridging than the Eastern and middle routes—these two latter about the same.

Causeways.—The Western will require a less length of causeway than the others—the Eastern a less length than the middle.

Graduation.—It will be obtained with less expense for the Eastern route than for the two others, but it will become more expensive for the Western than for the other routes.

Population.—The Eastern and middle routes have nearly the same amount of population, for the counties, districts, and parishes which they traverse; but for the Eastern route the white population is to that of color as one to one; and for the middle route, the white population is to that of color as three to two. As to the total population of the counties, districts, and parishes, on the Western route, it is about three-quarters of that of the other routes; but the white population is nearly to that of color as two to one.

Distance.—The length of the road will be less in the direction of the middle than in that either of the Eastern or Western route. With respect to time, and with the same graduation, we are inclined to give the preference to the middle route.

Expense.—The expense of *materials* for a solid and durable construction will be about the same for the middle and Western routes, but much greater for the Eastern.

In bridging, the expense will be much less upon the western than upon the other two routes.

In causeways, much less upon the western than upon the other two routes, and less upon the eastern than upon the middle.

To obtain the same graduation in both routes, the expense will be less upon the eastern than upon the middle route, and less upon the middle route than upon the western route.

The price of labor will generally be the same along the middle and western direction, though less for some section along the latter; but it will be higher along the eastern."

The Board then go on to submit at large their views of the commercial considerations, accommodation of the population, political considerations, military considetions, and transportation of the mail, and sum up their views of these considerations, as follows:

"Commerce.—The eastern route will enjoy the exclusive advantage of facilitating the commercial correspondence between our inland importing and exporting marts. The middle and western will contribute more than the eastern to the developement of internal commerce and industry.

Accommodation of Population.—The eastern and middle routes will accommodate directly more States than the western; but taking into view, and by anticipation, the increase of population, perhaps the three routes ought to be placed on the same footing.

Political considerations.—The Eastern route has the advantage to pass by the Seats of Government of the Southern states—the Western to cross the chain of mountains which separates the Western from the Southern States.

War.—Through the Western ... greater and more efficient ... be afforded in times of emergency ... States, and Naval establishments ... Gulf, than through the other ...

Transportation of the Mail.—... we are inclined to believe that ... Route has the advantage over the ... As to expense, they will be less ... middle, and especially upon the ... than upon the Eastern. As to ... service of the Mail will be better ... cheaply secured upon the middle ... especially upon the Western ... the Eastern.

Having thus investigated, to ... our abilities, the points upon which ... opinion, might rest the selection ... most suitable route for a national ... Washington to New Orleans, ... main, in strict conformity to our ... tions, to recommend which of ... should be preferred. But if certain ... tages pointed out in this report, ... pressed by figures to help in the ... son; yet the others being of a ... each of them is liable to receive ... weight from different minds; and ... difficulty is added that of comparing ... al with physical advantages, we ... knowledge that we cannot, ... sumption, attempt to draw a ... to the route which is entitled to ... ference. Therefore, here is to ... which has been entrusted to us ... will only beg leave to close up ... by submitting some suggestions ... to the ulterior surveys of the ... to its construction, and to its ...

An engrossed bill appropriating ... for affording sustenance to the ... dians, who are in a state of actual ... was passed, 140 votes to 7.

The House went into committee ... whole on the Panama resolution.

Mr. Livingston of Lou. and Mr. ... Mass. spoke in opposition to Mr. ... amendment, and in favor of the ... lution. The committee then rose, ... of Mr. Hemphill.

Thursday, April 13.

Mr. Tucker, of S. C. gave notice ... would to-morrow offer a resolution ... the 15th of May for the adjournment ... present session.

The House went into committee ... whole on the Panama Question. Mr. ... hill, of Pa. opposed the mission, and ... ed Mr. McLane's amendment. Mr. ... son, of Ken. took the opposite ... committee then rose on motion of Mr. ... ster.

The bill reported by Mr. ... Senate, contemplates several ... ductions in the duties now charged ... on coffee, teas and wines. In ... our readers may the more readily ... the amount of reduction proposed ... stated in a parallel column, the ... ties on the same commodities. ... no doubts of the policy of this ... diminution of the duties, but ... its success in the House of Representatives ... even though it should be sanctioned ... we do not think certain, by the ...

N. Y. ...

On Coffee ..... per lb.	5c.
On Teas as follows—	
Imperial and Gun Powder	25
Hyson, Young Hyson and Chulan	23
All other Green Teas, and Black Teas, of all kinds	15
On Wines, to wit—	
Madeira, Burgundy, Champaign, and Tokay ..... per gallon	30
Marsalla or Sicily, Madeira, Sherry, St. Lucar, Pica, Fayal, Lisbon, Oporto, and all other wines of Portugal	20
Teneriffe and Malaga	30
All other wines, when imported otherwise than in bottles and cases	25
Claret, and other wines not enumerated when imported in bottles or cases	35

* Except Sherry and St. Lucar, ... and Fayal and Pica, which pay 40c.

It appears that Mr. Randolph ... in the Senate of the United ... day, made "a frank and unqualified ... of his intention to vote for General ... as the only man who could put ... present administration, which he ... as "usurpers." Mr. Randolph ... high mental powers and moral ... General Jackson; and said that he ... phatically one of *nature's* great men ... was the man whom, if God ... would most cordially support.—*Phila.*

We understand, that a ... change of sentiment has taken place ... ington, on the Panama Mission. ... the Documents have been called ... more the speeches of the members ... the closed doors, have been spread ... more fully the subject has been ... and the more clearly the early views ... Executive have become known, ... subsequent glosses and after-thoughts ... been exposed, the stronger are the ... taken to the measure. We ... there are very strong doubts ... whether the H. of Representatives ... the appropriation without provisos ... ditions, or whether it will now pass ... nate in any shape whatsoever. The ... strong spirit rising among the people ... position to this policy, without precedent ... without necessity—more especially ... the Southern People.—*Rich. Enq.*

It is stated in letters from Wash... that Mr. McDuffie's quarrel with the ... ern members will end in words; we ... ceived such assurances of duels in ... pers, that we thought of nothing ... vacancies, new elections, &c. and ... really anticipated a favorable change ...

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ds..... 15

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.....per gallon 50
Madeira, Sherry,
Fayal, Lisbon,
other wines of
.....30
aga.....20
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which are said to be so conve-
cing balls, propelled by small
wder.—*U. S. Gazette.*

paper says, "We are credibly
t a gentleman, resident near
s, after a long research, disco-
lasting blue colour, on chemi-
applicable to cotton, wool and
of resisting strong acids and
"

ay night last, a dwelling House
narrowly escaped being burnt,
rious practice too often indulg-
ans, of sleeping near the fire.
llowed to, the servant awoke in
d found himself enveloped in
me, his bed-clothes and carpet
It was fortunately extinguish-
ould nevertheless operate as a
house keepers. About three
s in this vicinity, two negroes
death, in the same way.
Ral. Register.

Navigation Company.—The
d Directors of this Company as-
Danville, Va. on the 27th ult.
d in session three days.
of their deliberations, says the
nnel, is, to complete the works
, to wit: to Lock into the river
n, and if any difficulties between
ock and Wilson's Island, to re-
to make some improvements on
widen and deepen it, so as to
water flowing up so high, unne-
ben to commence at the guard
move all difficulties between
the upper part of *Long Shoals*.
it will take until the middle of
plete the above work, though
opinion it will be completed by
May or the first of June at far-
hands will then return to the
the Dan and Staunton, taking
descent to remove any obstacles
ent themselves. After arriving
ion, the destination will be *up*
, until they arrive at a point
Neal, about seven miles below
ry, and will probably spend the
of the 'sluicing season' in that
l, or on that river.
be no doubt that in a short time,
n for sixty or seventy miles a-
re, to Plymouth, will be safe
nd that at Weldon, a sixty ton
in readiness to receive the cargo
ation to Plymouth, New York,
, and in the event the Dismal
tion passes the Senate of the U.
present shape, (and we believe
e will, upon the completion of
which will require but little time)
communication from this place to
d then to any market that may
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erican Review.—The 51st num-
Journal has just come to hand.
several articles of value and spe-
, and we think the high merits,
anmous public voice has ascri-
work, have rarely been better
any preceding number. One
prominent characteristics is the
consistent American tone which
. In this respect it may with
be called a national work: and it
g to find the leading writers in a
ich has so wide a circulation in
the country, harmonizing so cor-
culcating a spirit salutary to our
terests, and in setting forth our
d literary character in so just and
light.—*Nat. Int.*

ilors.—If there is one among this
ss who takes no newspaper, let
the following true story. And if,
the fear of woman's faithless-
e his eyes, he still neglect to sup-
f with one of these useful chro-
lightest punisoment our wishes
ict on him is, that he may be-
ero of a similar adventure.

ster in Connecticut, having nego-
eaty of alliance among the moun-
e distant hill country, concluded,
er economical retrenchments in
ture, "to stop the newspaper."
es not having time, taste, or in-
for those dainty little composures,
e letters, held no communication
other. Months passed quietly
e time went and harvest came:
of autumn were gathered in, and
season of winter arrived. The
ne swain, one bright morning
had nothing else to do, saddled
provided himself with a pillion
the dear one home, and rode off
edly determination to perpetrate
e of matrimony. But alas! for
nstancy—on his arrival he found
ourney was lost, and that he came
late for the fair,—she had been
ix months before—an item of in-
he might have gained from the
r, of which his false economy
ved him.

THE BLOCKHEAD.

flop in company with lady F. and
his servant cried out, "where is
head?" "Upon your shoulders,"
he lady.

, Painting, and French LANGUAGE.

REZE PERRY having returned to this
, informs her friends and the public that
gain again to instruct young Ladies in mu-
ying upon the Piano, in Drawing and
and also in the French Language.
y's abilities as a teacher being known in
she will not say any thing of them. Her
ence will be given to the improvement
ners.
ville, 19th April, 1826.—63-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 19, 1826.

☞ We feel grateful to "*A friend to the Observer*," for his kind expressions, but think his remarks would be giving an undeserved importance to the article on which he comments.

Look out for Rogues.—On Monday night last, no less than four attempts were made to rob houses in this town, in three of which the rogue succeeded in entering by means of the keys of one of the Hotels, which were purloined for the purpose. A very trifling amount of money was obtained, and it is not supposed that any other article was taken. Though some negroes were suspected, we believe no positive discovery has been made of the villian.

A Stranger.—On Monday night last, a man whose papers show his name to be William M. Dunn, died suddenly in this town, where he had arrived the preceding evening. He appeared to be about 30 or 35 years of age, was tall and slim. It appears that he formerly resided in Newbern, but was now on his way from the south, probably to Sampson or Duplin county, where it is said he has relations living. He rode a sorrel horse, which was the only valuable article in his possession.

Gen. Scott, and suite, of the U. S. Army, passed through this town on Monday last, on their way to Wilmington, whence they will proceed by water to the south.

The Dredging Machine.—A great difference of opinion prevails as to the usefulness of this machine in clearing out rivers, and particularly as to its probable operation on the Flats in the Cape Fear below Wilmington, where it is expected one will shortly be erected. We believe a majority of those whom we have heard speak on the subject are decidedly of opinion that nothing useful can be effected with it. With but little knowledge of the subject, we have *hoped* that, with the means recommended by the Engineer, and approved by an able Board of Improvement, much good might be done. We still hope so, notwithstanding public sentiment is against it; especially if that sentiment had its direction, which we believe, from the extraordinary delay in procuring the machinery.

In New York, where these matters are so much better understood than with us, a Dredging Machine has been used with evident and important advantages. It belongs to the city of Troy, is of common size, worked by four horses. In 1824, it removed from Kellog's shoal and the Fish house bar, 35,195 cubic yards of stone, gravel, and sand, at an average expense of little more than five cents per cubic yard. Where these bars were removed, the channel, which is sixty feet wide, was deepened four feet; and it was satisfactorily ascertained that neither the ice nor the freshets of the winter of 1824-'25 had produced any sensible effect upon the depth of the excavated channel.

With such an example before us; with an object in view of the last importance to our prosperity; an object whose accomplishment will but precede the building up of a great commercial mart in our own State; increase home trade and profits; insure to the planter a more convenient market and better prices; may we not hope that some improvement will be effected? Surely, with so much dependent on success, every nerve will be strained to insure it.

Congress.—The late proceedings of Congress possess very little interest. In the Senate the Judiciary Bill, and in the House the never-to-be-settled Panama Question occupy nearly all their sittings. The report of Gen. Bernard, Chief Engineer, (from which some extracts are copied,) is, we fear, conclusive against the hopes of the people on this (the eastern) route for the National Road from Washington to New Orleans.

The Executive.—It would perhaps be a sufficient answer to those who, having neither facts nor arguments to offer, resort to indecent personality and attempted ridicule to destroy the force of strictures which the conduct of the Executive has merited, to say that any buffoon or fool may raise a laugh at what he cannot controvert, and yet do no credit to either his head or his heart. Of course these terms have no application to any thing that has been said of us.

We have seen with pleasure that the Augusta Chronicle, a paper edited with no inconsiderable ability, which was an advocate of the election of Mr. Adams, and of his subsequent measures, has taken exactly the same view with ourselves of his conduct in relation to the proposed mission to Panama. It even goes farther—It considers the cautious, ambiguous language of the Executive as only a prelude to other and more important usurpations, as intended to feel the pulse of the Senate, reserving a saving clause by which to creep out in case of difficulty. The opinion of the Editor, of Mr. Clay's shuffling disingenuous conduct, coincides entirely with our own.

The Washington (N. C.) Recorder, another former supporter of Mr. Adams, avows the same opinion of his late conduct.

These facts will have their weight with the public—we offer but one remark on them: that act must be base indeed for which warm and long tried friends can find no excuse.

The Duel.—In addition to the particulars furnished by the authorised account (on our first page) of the duel between Messrs. Clay and Randolph, some others are furnished by writers of letters from Washington. The correspondent of the Raleigh Register states that for many years there has been no good feeling between these gentlemen. That on the 30th ult. in a speech on the resolution of Mr. Branch of this State, denying the right of the Executive to appoint Ministers without the advice and consent of the Senate, Mr. Randolph spoke with great asperity of the President and Secretary of State, calling their present relation to each other the coalition of *Blifil and Black George*, (in Tom Jones,) and a "union of the *puritan* and the *black legs*." The following is from the U. S. Telegraph, at Washington:

"The challenge was sent from Mr. Clay to demand satisfaction for words used by Mr. Randolph in debate, and without specifying the particular language excepted to. Mr. Randolph immediately determined to accept the challenge. He called on Col. Benton, and after ascertaining that that gentleman was a relative of Mrs. Clay, told him that he could not ask him to be his friend on the field. But, Sir, said he, I have come to make you the depository of my confidence, to be used by you at the time when, in your opinion, it shall be proper to disclose it. I now say to you, he continued, Mr. Clay has challenged me. I have no explanation or apology to give. I have determined to accept his invitation. I will receive his fire, without returning it. I, (said Mr. Randolph,) am alone; if I fall, there is no wife or children to mourn my loss. Mr. Clay is a husband, and I can never consent to make a widow and orphans. A week interposed. Col. Benton, as the relative of Mr. Clay, and the personal friend of Mr. Randolph, endeavored to adjust the difficulty. His efforts were ineffectual. They met on the field, and what there transpired is related above—except that after the first fire, when Col. Benton united with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Johnston to stop the affair, Mr. Randolph told him that it was not his intention to kill Mr. Clay: "that he would not have seen Mr. Clay fall dangerously wounded for all the land upon the King of Rivers and its tributary streams."

Such is the true statement of the facts connected with this affair, which have come to our knowledge from a personal conversation with one whose agency in this matter, and whose character, leave us no room to doubt of its correctness. We do not hesitate to vouch for it.—*U. S. Tel.*

M. D's by wholesale.—At the annual commencement of the New York Medical College, on the 4th inst. the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on thirty-five gentlemen. At the commencement of the Medical University of Maryland, on the 3d inst. seventy-four young gentlemen took the same degree. And on the 7th, one hundred and fourteen gentlemen received the same degree at the commencement of the Medical University of Pennsylvania. Of the latter number the following gentlemen are of this State:

James H. Shepherd, Willis Munroe Lea, William D. Jones, Isaac Hall, Martin Read, Ellis Malone, Levi Walker, Jas. A. Washington, Jas. T. Gilliam, Matthias E. Sawyer, Jas. B. Slade, Richard W. Thomas.

Small Orators.—In the House of Representatives, on Friday last, after Mr. Webster had delivered a masterly speech on the Panama Question, Mr. Houston, of Tennessee, rose and spoke for *a quarter of an hour*, when a friend observing that Mr. H. was *indisposed*, and the House fatigued with a long sitting, moved an adjournment. It is a little surprising that a member should attempt to speak while ill; but the matter will be easily explained thus: The members, disgusted at the presumption of Mr. H. in speaking immediately after such a man as Mr. Webster, deserted the House, and Mr. H's ideas running out too soon, it was necessary to adjourn, that he might recruit his stock of "*words, empty words*."

It has been intimated in several papers, that the Administration was making efforts in this State to conciliate the friends of Mr. Crawford, and at the same time, to bring to its aid, men of talents of that party, though these efforts had been unsuccessful. We are not in the possession of the key to this enigma, unless a solution be found in the fact, that the appointment of *Charge d'Affaires* to the Government of Peru has been recently tendered to and declined by our distinguished fellow-citizen, Bartlett Yancey, Esq. of Caswell. Apart from any political considerations, it certainly should not be matter of surprise, that this gentleman, whose legal attainments have placed him at the head of his profession, should decline an embassy, the salary attached to which does not exceed, if it equals, the amount realized from his practice at the bar.—*Ral. Register.*

The Baltimore Patriot states, that Mr. Randolph commenced a speech in the Senate a few days since, thus:—"Mr. *Speaker*, I beg pardon, I mean Mr. President of the Senate, and *would be* President of the United States, *which God, in his infinite wisdom, avert*," and then went on in his usual strain, without being called to order. Mr. Randolph's eccentricities are so well known, that he seems to enjoy by prescription the privilege of exercising in debate, a latitude of expression, which if it proceeded from any other member would be deemed an infringement on the rules of the Senate and be so punished. But really, the above is so flagrant a violation, not only of parliamentary usage, but of every thing like decorum, that we think the Vice President merits reprehension for his neglect in enforcing the rules of order.—*ib.*

Mr. Randolph lately said, there was a time when the expressions "as good as the bank: as sober as a judge," meant something, but that the time is past.

It is understood that Robert Trimble (now District Judge for the Kentucky District) has been nominated by the President to the Senate for the office of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Todd, deceased.

MARRIED,

In this town, last evening, by the Rev. H. M. Mason, Mr. Edward W. Willkings to Miss Jane I. Mac Rae, eldest daughter of Duncan Mac Rae, Esq.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Qua'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	do.		60
Peach,	do.	60	70
Bacon,	lb.	7	8
Beeswax	do.	28	30
Butter,	do	12½	20
Bagging	yard,	21	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	19	2[illegible]
2d qual.	do	15	18
Candles, Mould,	do	14	15
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton,	do	9	10
Corn,	bushel	85	90
Copperas	lb.	4½	5
Flax	do	15	16
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		75
Flour Sup. scarce	barrel.		7
Fine, do.	do		6
Fish, Herrings	do	4 00	4½
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	5½	6
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	do	3 50	
Lime,	cask,	3	
Lard	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	do	30	35
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	10	11
Logwood	100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses,	gallon,	35	40
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, cut, Assorted	do	7	8
Wrought	do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	55	60
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork	barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	21	22
Pimento,	do	30	
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7 50	8
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	5	6
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	1 00	1 25
Wind. Island.	do		
New-England,	do	50	60
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10	11½
Common,	do	9	10
Loaf,	lb.	20	25
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	70	75
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	do	70	75
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	6	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	18
German	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	do	12	15
Tallow,	do	10	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	4 50	5
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	18 00
Verdigrs,	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	1	1 25
Whiskey,	gallon,	40	42½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

Horne's Introduction

To the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above work are informed that their copies are received and ready for delivery, by E. J. HALE.

Who has one copy for sale. As the publisher has disposed of the whole edition, any person wanting the work should apply immediately.

April 18.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From the Wilmington Herald, April 14.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Eliza, Battles, Boston.
Brig Eastern Star, Theobald, Trinidad.
Schr. Sophia Ann, Howard, Jamaica.
Schr. Mary, William, Gloucester.
British Schr. Enterprize, Hudson, Nassau, N. P.
Schr. Pharadon, Freeman, Boston.
British Brig Leander, Darrell, Bermuda.
Schr. Illuminator, Cunningham, St. Croix.
Brig Halcyon, Darling, New York.
Sloop Helen, Rouse, Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Brig Beaver, Work, Providence.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—Hitherto the protection of our Courts under this knotty point of law and morals, has been claimed exclusively by deserted females. At the present Circuit Court, however, in this city, Judge Walworth presiding,—a veteran swain, named Crawford, not numbering less than 74 winters—and somewhat addicted to asthma and apoplexy, brought his suit for damages sustained in disappointment and tortured feelings, against a fair maiden of 65, whom he had wooed and won, but who at the very moment that was to make him happy—when cake, bridegroom, and the nuptial torch were all ready, and the two latter burning—revoked her promise, and left him a heart-broken lover obnoxious "to the scorn, and what is worse, the pity of the world." This cruel she is named Benford, and against her the complaining antient Cupid asked the vengeance of the laws. The case excited no' a little merriment, and occupied the court all day. The jury brought their verdict into court this morning. It was for the plaintiff, and mulcted the fair deceiver in $200 damages and the costs. So ladies take warning.—*N. Y. Amer.*

To Rent.

I WILL rent that commodious Brick House, &c. at the upper end of the lower Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount, containing eight well finished rooms and a Store.

L. D. HENRY.

April 17, 1826—63-3t

C. Weinedel,

MINIATURE PAINTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville that he will remain here but a few weeks, during which he will be happy to receive their patronage. He may be found at his painting room on the lower floor of Mrs. Perry's Dwelling House, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P M.; where specimens of his execution can be seen.

April 11—2w

Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received until Monday next, for furnishing the following Pieces of Timber, viz:

15 Pieces, 35 feet long, 9 inches by 14 inches, bevelled on one edge, all of the best pitch Pine Heart Timber, to be delivered at Mallett's Bridge.

Persons wishing to contract will leave their proposals with John Eccles.

JOHN ECCLES,
P. J. MALLETT,
JOHN CRUSOE,
} *Bridge Committee.*

Fayetteville, April 18, 1826.

The North American Review.

THIS work has now arrived at the *Twenty Second Volume*, and receives a wide and increasing patronage throughout the United States. In its leading objects and character it has a double purpose; *first*, that of containing criticisms on works of taste, literature, and what may be called the more elegant branches of learning; and, *secondly*, that of being a depository of discussions on topics of general politics, legislation, science, our internal relations, social institutions, and, in short, whatever comes down to the immediate interests of the community. It is a special design, as far as possible, to give the work a strictly national and American character.

Several of the constant contributors are men of letters; who have travelled and studied in foreign parts, and become familiar with the languages, and literature of the old countries; others are devoted to literary and scientific pursuits as a profession; while others are conspicuous among the legislators of the country, at the bar, or in our highest courts of justice. Owing to the steady support of a large number of gentlemen thus qualified, who reside in different parts of the Union, the work has met with a degree of favor and success, both in the United States and abroad, which no similar publication in this country has enjoyed; nor has its prosperity at any former period been so rapidly increasing as at present.

The *North American Review* is published in Boston, quarterly, making two volumes a year, of about 450 pages each.

The subscription price is *five dollars* a year, to be paid by new subscribers in advance, and afterwards in April, when the second number for the year shall be received.

A subscriber may begin with any volume; and, as new Editions of the back numbers are constantly reprinting, full sets of the work, or single numbers, can at any time be supplied.

The numbers, as they appear, will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, if desired, subscribers paying postage, and taking the risk of conveyance.

Subscriptions received in Fayetteville by JOHN McRAE, *Agent for the work.*

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

Of Maryland—Class Number Six.

ODD and EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the owner of two tickets or shares is sure to get one prize and may obtain three, to be drawn by the Commissioners, *all in one day*, and to take place on the 10th day of MAY next.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	25,000	Dollars is	$25,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
2	-	5,000	-	10,000
10	-	1,000	-	10,000
15	-	500	-	7,500
50	-	100	-	5,000
100	-	50	-	5,000
100	-	20	-	2,000
550	-	10	-	5,500
20,000	-	4	-	80,000
20,829 prizes,				160,000

Tickets, $5 | Quarters, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | Eighths, 62

A few Tickets and Shares ordered in this Lottery have been received.

E. J. HALE.

April 12.

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*,
By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

POETRY.

AFFECTION.

HER SMILE AND HER TEAR.

O what is so beautiful half to behold,
As the smile which Affection bestows;
It is sweeter than incense, and brighter than gold,
And as soft as the breath of a rose.

O, it sheds round the heart, in its happiest hour,
A halo of rapture and love!
And divinely it glows 'neath the magical power
As a gem 'neath the light from above!

If so witching her smile, O what is her tear?
Deep, deep in her heart doth it flow!
It is doubly sacred, and doubly dear,
Being shed in the hour of woe.

Both, both are most exquisite! blest is the smile
Which beams in the season of gladness;
And blest is the tear which can sorrow beguile,
Or soften one moment of sadness.

Cheese, Segars, &c.

6 CASKS PRIME GOSHEN CHEESE
10,000 Spanish Segars
10,000 American do
20 Bbls Whiskey and Gin
4 Bbls Linseed Oil
25 Kegs White Lead in Oil
2 half bbls Luff's New York crackers
Just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & FENN.

April 5th, 1826.—613t

Robt. Jaffray & Co.

HAVE just received their Spring importation of Dry Goods which is open, and ready for Sale. Also, 50 crates Crockery, assorted to suit country dealers.

Fayetteville, 4th April, 1826.—614t

David B. Crane & Co's

SPRING IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE and CUTLERY has arrived and is ready for sale.

Fayetteville, 4th April, 1826.—614t

Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 29th April next, two Negro Fellows, GEORGE and SAM, the property of Wm. L. McNeill, conveyed by Deed of Trust to secure the payment of a debt due Thomas Crawford.

GEO. McNEILL, Trustee.

March 28, 1826—60-tf

Selling Off,

At the most reduced rates, for
CASH OR CREDIT,

DRY GOODS, CROCKERY,
STRAW & LEGHORN BONNETS,
SHOES, BAGGING, &c.

E. E. LEWIS & CO.

March 8, 1826—57-8t

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.

Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.
100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel. *For sale by*
JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

For Sale,

32 Dozen Gentlemen's fine *HATS*, from No. 1 to 6; all of which are of the latest fashions, and will be sold low, at wholesale or retail.

ALSO,

200 Wool Hats,
Pieces Cotton Bagging,
Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Bags Shot,
White Lead,

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Sqirtings and a general assortment of *Hardware and Cutlery.*

ESEK ARNOLD.

Nov. 29, 1825—43-6m

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

January 18, 1826. 50-tf

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 square, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, executed.

It is not altogether the fault of the female sex that they devote much of their time to adorning their persons, while they neglect to cultivate their minds. If those of the other sex whose esteem and admiration are worth having, would place their affections on females whose charms are of a more valuable and enduring kind than those of the person, much more care would be taken to render the mind attractive. "For," as a writer in the Spectator elegantly remarks, "as the being enamored with a woman of sense and virtue is an improvement to a man's understanding and morals, and the passion is ennobled by the object which inspires it; so, on the other side, the appearing amiable to a man of a wise and elegant mind, carries in itself no small degree of merit and accomplishment. I conclude, therefore, that one way to make the women yet more agreeable is, to make the men more virtuous."

NEW BOOKS, &c.

WM. E. TROY respectfully informs the Public that he has just received (four doors west of the Cape Fear Bank) a large addition to his stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. The following are among those just received.

Cavallo's Philosophy, 2 vols. and plates
Paley's Moral Philosophy. Watts on the Mind
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress
Common Prayer, in plain and elegant binding
Southey's Life of the Rev. John Wesley
Family Bibles, with plates, very cheap
School Bibles and Testaments
Pocket Bibles, plain and elegant
Watts' Psalms and Hymns. Scott's Force of Truth
Mosheim's Church History. Faber on the Spirit
Death of Abel Buck's Works, complete
Butler's Analogy of the Christian Religion
Whitefield's Sermons Paley's Theology
Law's serious call to the Unconverted
Life of Scott, 8vo and 12mo. Pilgrim's Progress
Christian's Pattern
Treatise on the Christian Doctrine, by Jno. Milton.

SURGERY, ANATOMY, & MEDICINE.

Wistar's Anatomy Dorsey's Surgery
Bickat's Anatomy Good's Study of Medicine
Thomas's Domestic Medicine Thomas's Practice
Sweedeaur on Syphilis Hunter on the Blood
Abernathy's Surgical Works
Ewell's Medical Companion
Armstrong on Typhus Fever Fordyce on Fever
Bell's Anatomy Thatcher's Dispensatory
Beddingfield's Practice Bateman's Synopsis

LAW.

Adams on Ejectment Phillips' Evidence
Maddock's Chancery Comyn on Contracts
Saunders's Reports Chitty's Pleadings
Chitty's Criminal Law Chitty on Bills
Roberts on Fraudulent Conveyances
Haywood's Manual Potter's Justice
Laws of North Carolina Taylor's Digest

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Moral Instructor and Guide to Virtue
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Smiley's Geography and Atlas Cumming's ditto
Murray's Octavo Grammar Brown's Catechism
Morse's Geography and Atlas, 8vo. 1 vol.
Greek Testament Smiley's Arithmetic
Pike's Arithmetic Key to ditto
Jack Halyard the Sailor Boy. New School Book
Sanford and Merton
New England and other Primers
Copy Plates, large and small Text
Goldsmith's England, Greece, and Rome
Goldsmith's Animated Nature Tytler's History

MISCELLANEOUS.

Russell's History of Modern Europe, new edition
Charlotte Temple Falconer's Shipwreck
Life of Curran, by his Son, a very popular work
Byron's Works, complete
Burns' Works, in boards and elegant binding
Sketch of My Friend's Family
Beauties of Shakespeare Johnson's Rasselas
Josephus Hervey's Meditations
Miss Wright's View of Society and Manners in America
Decision, a Tale, by Mrs. Hofland
Morse's American Revolution, with plates
McKenzie's 5000 Receipts, in all the useful and Domestic Arts
Songster's Companion
Songs for Ladies, Lively, Pathetic, and Sentimental
Songs for Gentlemen, Patriotic, Comic, and Descriptive
Scottish Chiefs Beauties of Robertson
Franklin's Life and Essays
Venn's Whole Duty of Man
Plutarch's Lives Life of Colonel Gardiner
Johnson's Lives of the Poets
The Foresters, by the Author of Lights & Shadows
Flowers of Wit Key to Knowledge
Shakespeare Vicar of Wakefield
Gil Blas Perigrine Pickle
Thompson's Seasons
Wreath, containing selections from the best Authors
Hoole's Tasso, or Jerusalem delivered, with plates, a heroic Poem
Moore's Melodies Lady of the Lake
Picture of Philadelphia Mental Improvement
Martyn's Memoirs Phillips' Speeches
Young's Night Thoughts Junius's Letters
Milton's Works Cowper's Poems
Lacon, or many things in few words
Montgomery's Works.

Also,

Black and Red Ink, superior quality, in phials, Sand Boxes, India Rubber, Wafers, Wafer Boxes, Cork and other Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Lead Pencils, Blotting Paper, Quills, Playing Cards, &c. &c.

A great variety of Excellent
BLANK BOOKS.

Drawing, Letter, Foolscap & Wrapping } PAPER.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1826—49-tf

Notice.

AT March term of Cumberland county court the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of William N. Goodwin, dec'd.; all those indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him to present them properly authenticated for payment.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, March 15th, 1826—tf

HIDES.
J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 100 *HIDES.*—ALSO, 10 bbls. *TANNERS' OIL.*

January 18.—50tf.

For Sale,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
40 crates of Liverpool, Earthen Ware, assorted
100 Kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.
JOHN HUSKE.

February 8th, 1826. 53tf

Advice to a Bride.—"Hope not for perfect happiness," said, Madame de Maintenon to the Princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage to the Duke of Burgundy;" there is no such thing on earth. Be neither vexed nor ashamed to depend on your husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your only confidant. Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other sallies of humor with patient mildness. Be obliging, without putting great value on your favors. Hope not for a full return of tenderness. Men are tyrants when they would be free themselves and have us confined. You need not be at the pains to examine whether their rights be well founded; it is enough if they are established. Pray to God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behavior."

Wanted,

A GOOD BLACKSMITH, who understands how to make Plough Irons of all descriptions, Club Axes, and, in short, all implements commonly used by Farmers. Such an one, who can come well recommended, will meet with constant employment, and receive liberal wages. Apply to Mr. Thos. J. Curtis, at Fayetteville, or to

TRYAM McFARLAND.

Feb. 28, 1826.—56tf Laurel Hill, N. C.

Molasses, Sugar, & Rum.

LANDING from the Steam Boat, and for sale at the Auction Store,
20 Hhds. bright Retailing Molasses.
10 Bbls. prime Sugar.
12 Bbls. N. E. Rum.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 1—56tf

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in May next I shall expose to public sale for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the following Lands, to satisfy the Tax and costs due thereon for the year 1824, viz.

850 acres on the waters of Fish Creek, listed by Jesse Parker for Mary Cox.

750 acres on the head of Barbacue Creek, listed by Alex'r Cameron.

JOHN BLACK, Shff.
By CALL. McA. McLEAN, D. S.

March 9, 1826—59-6t

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.

November 5, 1825—41-tf

Valuable Real Estate,
FOR SALE.

IF not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday in June next, those

Valuable Houses and Lots,

on the South East corner of the Court House square, in the town of Fayetteville, now in the occupancy of David D. Salmon, Esq. Also,

A Lot of Ten Acres of LAND,

in said town, on Rowan and Hillsborough streets, joining John Armstrong and others. Terms, liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, apply to David D. Salmon, on the premises, or John Armstrong, Esq. or to the subscribers, residing in Sampson county.

ARCHD. MONK.
HARDY ROYAL.

January 11, 1826. 50-tf

To Rent,

THE large and commodious three story brick Dwelling and Store House, owned and lately occupied by Mrs. Perry. For terms, apply to

JOHN KELLY.

Jan. 2, 1826—48-tf

4000 BUSHELS first quality Turk's Island SALT, stored in the Steam Boat Warehouse, for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at a low price.

JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Just received and for Sale.

10 Casks Tanner's Oil,
70 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil.
JNO. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1825—34tf

Notice.

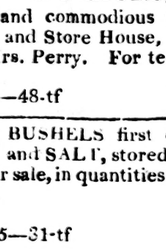
THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Just printed, and for sale at this Office, and at the Post Office.

INEVITABLE CURE FOR LOVE.

One end of a rope fasten over a beam,
And make a slip noose of the other extreme;
Then just underneath let a cricket be set,
On which let the lover most manfully get;
Then over his head let the snecket be got,
And under one ear be well settled the knot;
Then the cricket kick down, let him take a fair swing,
And leave all the rest of the work to the string.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

MAP
Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina,* measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, EIGHT dollars each.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48-tf

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Fayetteville, which, if not taken out before the 1st July next, will be sent as dead letters to the General Post Office.

A—Theophilus Autry, Esther Alvis, Saml. Allen.

B—Psalul Boon, Thos. D. Burch, Hiram Blakslee, 2, Nathan Bebee, J. Beach, John Black, H. Branson, Saml. Burkloe, John Bowman, Augustus Bardetts, Dempsey Burgess, Saml. Birdsay, Abner Bowell.

C—Chas. Calvin, Jane Cant, Joshua Carman, Eliza Cochran, Christian Campbell, Daniel Clark, Arch'd. B. Cameron, William R. Carman, D. B. Cameron, Wm. Cade, Allen Cameron, 2, Jas. Campbell, Simon Casey, Mary Curry, Flora Cameron, Wm Cameron, Dan'l. Campbell, Sarah Colquhoun, Arch. Colquhoun, Angus Currie, Lachlin B. Cameron.

D—Olif Davis, John W. Danaridge, Joseph Dennis, 2, John Daniel, John Dow, Matthew Dickinson, John Dickinson.

E—Anna Edwards, Wm. L. Evans.

F—M. Fowler, Caroline Farris.

G—Sarah Gaston, Hugh Gilmore, Lewis Green, William Griswold, William Gulley, Theophilus Guy, Robert Graham, Gilbert Guy.

H—Eliza Henderson, 2, Bennett Henderson, Jordan Howell, John Harriss, John T. Honrine, Lewis Hatton, Jefferson Heantley, William Hinton, Joseph Halloway, John Huey.

J—Joshua Jessap, John L. Jerry, Sherman Johnson, John Jordan, Edmund Judkins, 3.

K—John B. Kelly, Sidney S. King.

L—Sherwood C. Lindsay, 2, John Lastie, Sarah P. Lumsden, Abraham Leddan, John Leonard.

M—Foster Mason, Frederick Miller, John Morgan, John Murchison, 2, Neil Monroe, 2, John Morrison, 2, Saml. Mims, Joseph Moore, Marium Moody, Catharine Munroe, William Matthews, Raiford Mason, William A. Matthews, Stephen Massey, Wm. Magee.

Mc—Margaret McRackan, Hugh McCranie, Danl. McNeill, 3, Neil McCranie, Duncan McMillan, Randolph McDonald, Mary McNeill, Archd. McKay, Nancy McMillan, John McQuaige, Danl. McCuin, Alexander McDougald, Mary McCall, Archd. B. McFadyen, Murdoch McRae, A. G. McIlvaine, 2, Alexander McKay, Danl. McCall, Hugh McColl, Alexander McQueen, Hugh McDonald, Danl. McKay, Love McDaniel, Evander McIver, Hector McCallister, Hugh R. McDonald, Mikiel McKay, James McKethen, Mordick McLeod, William McDearmit, Alexander McAlpine, Hugh McDugald.

N—Benjamin Newberry, 2, Alexander Neely.

O—David Ochiltree, Nicholas Ottignon, George Overton, Edward Owines.

P—John Pettyford, Danl. Patterson, jr. Edward Phelps, Malcom Pursell, Simeon Pemberton, Alexander Patterson.

R—Luther Rice, Elizabeth Robeson, Mark Riley, Moses Robertson, Malcom Robison, James Russ, Randal Robeson, George J. Rogers, 3, Edward Robinson.

S—James Stewart, 2, William Sowell, John Shaw, 2, Harriet Stephens, James Stevens, Howell T. Sowell, Edward Skipper, Mary Shaw, James Sims.

T—Zachr. Thigpen, 2, Alexander Taylor, Cornelius B. Tyson.

V—Jane Venters, 2.

W—Catharine Ward, Stephen Walden, Caroline Walton, Jeremiah Willis or Alexander McArthur, Neil Wilkinson, 3.

JOHN McRAE, P. M.

Fayetteville, April 1st, 1826.

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

There is far more satisfaction in giving than receiving good. To relieve the distressed, is the most glorious act we are capable of: it is in some measure the business of God and Providence, and is attended with a heavenly pleasure, but to those that are beneficent.

For Sale.

30 BAGS prime Coffee,
Dry Goods, &c.

Fayetteville, March 1, 1826.—56tf

Whiskey & Rum.

Now Landing from the Steam Boat,

12 Bbls. Philadelphia Whiskey.
15 bbls. New England Rum.
For sale by WILLIAMS & FENN.

MANSION HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of those favors, assuring them that every exertion will be used, and due attention paid to render comfortable all who may favor him with their custom. His House has been newly painted throughout, and has been newly furnished, in order to the comfort and convenience of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are large and well ventilated, being new, clean, and large, are well calculated for comfort and health, opening upon a handsome Piazza, which presents a fine prospect; superadded to which are comforts of ease and retirement, which cannot be obtained in spacious Parlours by Travelling Fashionables. His situation, being on one of the most public streets in town, is healthy; attended with the advantage of a well of excellent water, and free from the inconvenience arising from the impure air and offensive effluvia from the business transacted on that street, which is the case with the interest of Country Merchants who have occasion to call. It is constantly supplied, by means of pipes, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country affords; his Stables shall be attended by steady, and honest Ostlers. Other attendant upon this Establishment, not excelled in any other Public House in the State.

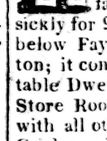
DILLON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf

☞ The above Hotel has been taken by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House. The Stages that arrive at and depart from Fayetteville, Rooms and Refreshments, are to be always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

The Books for the Norfolk Stage are kept at this Hotel.

Notice.



I AM desirous of selling my commodation paper in a pleasant and healthy place for a family, white or black, having been sickly for 9 years past) on which I live below Fayetteville on the stage road to Camden; it contains 210 Acres or more, a comfortable Dwelling House, a Brick Store Room, over a spring in the with all other necessary Out-houses, Garden, with a Branch running through it, fertile, in fine order and handsomely enclosed. As the Farm, I am persuaded, will best recommend as such, I invite purchasers to examine themselves. All I will say is, that though cultivated and improved, so convenient to Market Town in the State, a good healthy comfortable and healthy residence, I am moving to Tennessee, I would sell on reasonable terms. Also, would sell the Furniture, Stock among them, some of the Northern breed and Oxen; a first rate Saddle Horse, and two or three strong plantation about 100 Acres of Land, 1 mile south elegant healthy situation for a family commanding a handsome view of Fayetteville. Terms, apply to D. HAY, or myself.

SAML. [illegible]

Spring Hill, Jan. 10, 1826—[illegible]

100 Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber solicits the assistance of persons who have any wish to promote and improve morality, in detecting a villain in my employ, and for some time past in this vicinity, passed by the name of JOHN BERGH; he is about five feet [illegible] black hair, dark eyes and beard, [illegible] generally carries himself very erect, birth, but whether he is a German or unable to tell as he speaks both languages he has the cast and manners of the writes an excellent English hand, and erably well; he is well dressed, all in cloth, with a velvet collar to his suppose him to be about 30 years of pudent and talkative, when in company commonality of men; but quite the in genteel company.

This fellow stole from me since quantity of virgin gold, a piece of 3 or 4 yards, a gray mare, five or six tween 14 and 15 hands high, but quite and very much shaved by the [illegible] natural trotter, and shod before; also bridle, the saddle about half worn, once plated, but now nearly [illegible]

This villain made his escape on the 18th inst. and what course he has taken to say, but suspect he will make for South-Carolina, by way of Cheraw or N. C. by way of Fayetteville; from places I expect he will make for New adelphia, by water.

I will give the above reward to any will apprehend the said B. A. Stephens cure him in jail so that I may be enabled him to justice, and by that means prevent again from committing such an outrage one who may, through humanity, take ploy; or I will give ten dollars for the mare, saddle and bridle, and pay all charges, or for such information as will to get her again.

Concord, Cabarrus county, Jan. 25, 1826.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, county, N. C. while on his way dence in Alabama, on the morning of three Negro Men, named *LUKE, BILLY.*

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, plexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, pauling hat, yellow mixed domestic Jacket, black waistcoat and blue striped

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, inches high, wore a fur hat, much worn, ed northern homespun short jacket, homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years of or 8 inches high; speaks quick, wore a short jacket, check shirt, blue homespun

The above reward will be given for hension of these negroes, and their safe jail, so that the subscriber may regain dollars will be given for securing either

Any information respecting them will ed at the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C. or by TON, at Kenansville, N. C. or by

WILLIAM PEACOCK, Montgomery

August 29, 1825—30tf